because this name better expresses the characters common to all the species which would fall under it than either of the other two names.

On a new Gorilla from Congo. By MM. Allix and Bouvier.

MM. Lucan and Petit have lately sent from Landana (Congo), as part of the results of their hunting on the banks of the Kouilo, near the village of King Mayema, the skeleton and skin of an adult female gorilla, which possesses peculiar interest, both from its own nature and because it serves to confirm the recent discovery of this anthropoid in the above region.

Although Battell, about 200 years ago, noticed the presence of great apes, apparently gorillas, in Congo, and in 1851 Dr. Ford maintained that this animal was met with from the Camaroons to Angola, Geoffroy St.-Hilaire in 1858 regarded their existence as demonstrated only on the shores of the Gaboon and the banks of the Moundah or Danger River. Since that date the researches of Du Chaillu, Marche, and the Marquis of Compiègne have carried the habitat of this great ape further south, as far as the Fernand-Vaz. In 1877 Dr. Falkenstein brought to Europe a young living gorilla, which he had purchased in the region of the Kouilo (4° 35′ S. lat.); and one of the authors quite recently received the skin of a young female from the same locality.

"At that time," they say, "we did not think of separating this species from the type; and, indeed, its youth could not allow of its furnishing satisfactory characters for specific separation. This, however, is not the case with the adult specimen which forms the subject of the present communication.

"This female, which is aged, is remarkable as being of smaller size than the *Gorilla gina*; and its head is proportionally still smaller. It also differs in numerous characters, which we purpose to give in detail in the 'Bulletin' of the Zoological Society of France, and which consist principally in the depth of the temporal fossæ, the narrowness of the cranium behind the orbital arches, the narrowness of the interorbital space, and a greater prominence of the keel which rises in the middle of this space, the length and flattening of the zygomatic arches, and also a very noticeable diminution of the height of the spinous apophyses of the first cervical vertebræ.

"Its coat, grey and brown on the body, black on the limbs, with red parts on the head and pubis, does not differ essentially from that which several authors have rather vaguely described, except by a very sharp separation on the flanks between the brown of the belly and the grey of the back, and by the red tint of the pubic regions; but it presents this remarkable peculiarity—that the back is thickly covered with long hair, contrary to what is seen in the other gorillas, in which the skin of this region is denuded and simply covered with short and worn hairs.

"From this we may conclude that our animal does not take its repose like the *Gorilla gina* (that is to say, supported against its back), but that, like the chimpanzees, it has much more arboricolar habits, which is also more in accordance with the reduction of its size.

"All these differences justify us in regarding our specimen as belonging to a distinct species, to which we give the name of *Gorilla mayema*, from that of the negro chief of the village near which it was killed."—*Comptes Rendus*, January 7, 1878, p. 56.

On the Rhizopoda of the Salt Lake of Szamosfalva.
By Dr. Geta Entz.

Dr. Entz has described the Rhizopoda obtained by him from a salt pool at Szamosfalva, near Klausenberg, in Hungary. He procured in all twelve species, five of which, all shelled species, are described as new, and two of them as the types of new genera. These are *Pleurophrys helix*, *Plectrophrys* (g. n.) *prolifera*, *Euglypha pusilla*, *Microcometes tristrypetus*, and *Orbulinella* (g. n.) *smaragdea*; the other forms noticed are *Ciliophrys infusionum*, Cienk., *Podostoma filigerum*, Clap. & Lachm., and five species of *Amœba* (*guttula*, *limax*, *princeps*, *diffluens*, and *radiosa*).

A previous examination of the Infusoria of the salt pools of Torda and Szamosfalva had furnished the author with some belonging to exclusively marine types; but the greater part were such as occur both in salt and fresh water, and only about one fourth of the Infusoria observed belonged to forms previously known only from fresh water.

In the case of the Rhizopods, the majority belong to forms which are very common in fresh water, but which must probably be referred to the category of organisms which occur indifferently in both fresh and salt water; and, so far as this supposition applies to the *Amœbæ*, Dr. Entz furnishes a confirmation of it in a subsequent short note, in which he states that he found *Amœba limax* and *A. radiosa* very abundantly in sea-water from Cuxhaven. (He regards the marine forms *A. marina*, Duj., *A. polypodia*, F. E. Schulze, and possibly also *Protamœba polypodia*, Häck., as probably identical with *A. radiosa*.)

Of the forms peculiar to the Szamosfalva salt pool, two (namely *Euglypha pusilla* and *Microcometes tristrypetus*) find their nearest relations in freshwater organisms. *Pleurophrys helix*, on the contrary, belongs to a marine type. Of the two new genera, *Orbulinella* is most nearly related to the marine perforated Foraminifera, and *Plectrophrys* is referred to the neighbourhood of *Pleurophrys*, *Plagiophrys*, and *Chlamydophrys*, and may be either a marine or a freshwater type. As a negative character bearing on the marine or freshwater affinities of the Rhizopodal fauna of Szamosfalva, the author remarks on the total absence of *Arcellæ* and *Difflugiæ*, both of which are so abundant in, and characteristic of, fresh water.—*Hungarian* '*Naturhistorische Hefte*,' 1877, iii. & iv.